TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passe and New York Associate. Parsa is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All inform and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

An Unprecedented Situation.

BRYAN was nominated on the 10th of July, two months ago. During that long time there has not been a single Democrat of real consequence and distinction in the whole State of New York who has declared himself in favor of the candidate and the platform on which he was nominated. Nearly all the Democrats of the State most honored by the party and influential in it, have openly and formally repudiated both platform and ticket as utterly un-Democratic and unworthy of the countenance of any patriot.

During these two months there has been no considerable Democratic meeting for the ratification of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, in either the city or State. In the whole State there is no Democratic paper of importance which is supporting him with anything approaching heartiness and sincerity, and even the number of them which tolerate Repudiation at all and are not resolutely and indignantly against it, is small. McKinley and Hobart banners are flying everywhere. A BRYAN and SEWALL banner cannot be discovered except after long hunting even in this city, the old stronghold of Democracy.

The acceptance of the Chicago ticket by the Executive Committee of Tammany was opposed by a minority composed of its most distinguished members. Almost every man of character and standing in the organization is against it unalterably since it has received the stigma of Repudiation. No Democrat of any recognized importance in the estimation of the party or its confidence was put upon its list of Bryanite delegates. to the Buffalo Convention, or was willing to endure such a disgrace.

The Buffalo Convention will meet to morrow without a single real leader of the Democracy of the State to take part in its proposed surrender to Repudiation. No Democrat of self-respect, or who deserves respect from anybody else, will consent to share in that infamy; and none who values his reputation will have a hand in the despicable work of recanting the Democratic faith, expressed emphatically by the Democratic State Convention of less than three months ago. No such Democrat will accept a nomination on its ticket. He would resent even the suggestion that he could be induced to ally himself to any extent whatever with a movement directed against the honor of the State and the property and welfare of all its citizens.

That is where Bryanism is in the State of New York to-day. It has no honorable or respectable party leadership; and the Buffalo Convention will have no power to lift it from the mire where it be longs. It will only be made the more despicable by the treachery to declared Demo-

cratic principles, which its support involves. There is no precedent in American politics for the present condition of the Democratic party in the greatest State of the Union more than two months after the nomination of a Presidential ticket by a Democratic National Convention. It never occurred before, and it will never occur again; for never again will a Democratic National Convention dare to repeat the insult to patriotism and to common sense of fered at Chicago.

The Mobile Register and Mr. Bryan.

Of all the honest Democratic newspapers which are supporting BRYAN and SEWALL for the sake of supposed party regularity. none has a harder job than the Daily Register of Mobile. For reasons probably satisfactory to itself, that excellent old Democratic journal displays daily at the head of its editorial columns the Chicago ticket in the customary typographical form indicating enthusiastic approval; while in the editorial articles which follow it explains that it supports BRYAN "despite the fact that he avoids calling himself a Democrat, and despite the fact that we know the Chicago platform is crowded with errors The Register accounts for this seeming inconsistency by alleging the extraordinary hope that if BRYAN can only be elected, he will be educated by the responsibilities of the office of President to perceive the errors of the platform and to abjure them.

We quote the greater part of what is probably the most remarkable plea for BRYAN's election that the present campaign has produced anywhere, North or South, East or West:

" 'The country will be ruined if Mr. Bayan is elected." We quite agree that this will be so, provided the policy enunciated by the Democratic Convention in Chicago is carried into effect: but we do not believe that policy lever find a place on the statute book. We do not elieve Mr. BRYAN himself, when he is brought face t face with the probable consequences of carrying out that policy, will dare to do what he declares on the stump should be done. Place him in that position, where his word will turn the scale one way or the where his word will turn the scale one way or the other, where the sole responsibility for the prosperity or the ruin of this great country will rest upon him and him alone, and we shall see him not heatast only, but turn tack in elarm from that great gulf which his intelligence will tell him lies open before the business and industry of seventy five millions of people. Mr. Burax is no fool. His speeches as well as his history provenim to be a man who is informed and who thinks. He is now in the midst of a campaign for the highest office may can sent to fill. paign for the highest office man can aspire to fill, and he wants it with all his mind, hody, heart, and soul. He believes he has struck the right road to it, and he is probably correct; but talking is one thing and doing is another. The man is my ret lorn who has the ability and talent that are sufficient to elevate him to the Presidency of the United States, ret has not sense enough to avoid doing the thing that will endanger the safety and welfare of the republic."

That is to say, the country will be ruined if Mr. BRYAN is elected and carries out the platform on which he is elected; but it is impossible to conceive that any man elected on such a platform can avoid abjuring it when he is elected; and therefore Mr. BRYAN ought to be elected, in order that he may abjure it.

This argument of the Mobile Register's is either the product of a naïveté almost pathetic, or it is a musterpiece of irony. Westrongly suspect it is the latter.

A Sample of the Bryanized Dollar.

There has been a great scarcity of small pearls obtainable for the purposes of manufacturing jewellers in this country since the beginning of last year.

make inquiries through the American Consuls in various parts of the world where there were pearl fisheries, in order to ascertain the amount of the product and how it was disposed of, so that our jewellers might enter into direct relation with the original sors of the pearls and obtain the sup-

ply needed to meet the demand here.

sular Reports for August, just published at Washington.

The first report is from the Consul of the United States at Aden, Mr. WILLIAM W. MASTERSON, and relates to the pearl-fishing industry in the lower part of the Red Sea, both on the Arabian side and on the African coast. The nearls are marketed mostly at Bombay, but the product has decreased about one-half in the last few years.

"Up to a few years ago," says Mr. Mas-TERSON, "the annual output from these pearls alone, from the best information I could get, has amounted to about 100,000 Maria Theresa dollars."

A Maria Theresa dollar is an Austrian silver coin still extensively used in the East. The Arabian pearl fishery yielding 100. 000 Maria Theresa dollars, really produced only \$50,000 in the present currency of the United States

The Maria Theresa dollar, in other words is really worth only about 50 cents. It illustrates just what the Bryanized

dollar will be if we have free coinage of silver in this country at the rate of 16 to 1. It matters not whether you are dealing with pearls or potatoes. The principle is precisely the same. The seller may deceive himself by saying that he is getting a dollar; but the nominal dollar will represent only half that amount.

We do not want the Bryanized dollar any more than we want the Maria Theresa dollar in these United States.

Bryan and the Humble Citizen.

At Leavenworth Mr. BRYAN made a speech full of what he meant to be compliments. but which have an air of unconscious insults to the people. "The people," he said, " are taking the interest in the election that the people ought always to take. They are beginning to understand the value of the ballot as the means by which they can re dress their wrongs." Doubtless Mr. BRYAN imagines that the people took no interest in elections and did not appreciate the ballot until he became a candidate for President.

Mr. BRYAN then proceeded to ask himself what this somewhat late-developed popular interest in election a means. "It means," he replied to himself, "that government is going to be made more nearly what government ought to be, and that is a government which will protect the humblest citizen in the land in his right to work, to enjoy the fruits of his toil."

Fine words, which it seems a pity to have to translate from the melodramatic Bryanese dialect into ordinary English, Mr. BRYAN and his friends propose that the humble citzen shall enjoy only about 53 per cent, of the fruits of his toil. And they propose that employees on inter-State railroads shall not be protected by the Federal Gov. ernment in their right to work.

Citizens, "humble" or otherwise, will find it money in their pockets, as well as a possible insurance against a broken head, in case a new DEBs should arise, to steer clear of the counsels of this champion of free silver and free riots.

Mr. Mallock on the Classes and the Masses.

A useful handbook of facts for political thinkers and speakers, has been recently compiled by Mr. W. H. MALLOCK, who of late has directed his attention to social and conomic questions. His present purpose in writing is to examine the grounds for an assertion first made by KARL MARX, then endorsed by CARLYLE, and since accepted as an axiom by Mr. HENRY GEORGE. The asertion is that in our contemporary civilization the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. Mr. MALLOCK has undertaken to prove by statistics that in Great Britain. at all events, the contrary is the fact. Yet, if the statement impugued be true of any country, it ought to be true of England, where capital is most concentrated, and where the methods of using it, characteristic of the latter half of the nineteenth century, are most thoroughly applied.

statistics during the years from 1850 to 1880. These data show in contradiction to increasing with far greater rapidity than with that of the working classes, it becomes more extraordinary still. By the poor are here meant all persons whose carnings or obvious as in the accident at Cooperstown. incomes fall short of \$750 a year; in the socalled middle classes are comprised all individuals or families whose annual earnings or incomes range from \$750 to \$5,000; by the rich are meant those whose incomes exceed \$5,000 a year. It is the middle classes and the rich, as thus defined, who pay the income tax in the United Kingdom, and we have consequently an easy and trustworthy means of ascertaining their growth in numbers from year to year, as compared with that of the rest of the population. Now, from 1850 to 1880 the total population of the United Kingdom increased from about 27,500,000 to 35,060,000; on the other hand, the income-tax-paying population was, in the first-named year, 1,500,000, whereas it was more than 4,500,000 in 1881. If these two amounts are deducted from the totals at the two dates, we obviously have a working class population of 26,000,000 in 1850, and of 30,500,000 in 1881; it follows that during the three decades named the working classes increased by only about 15 per cent., while the middle classes increased by more than 300 per cent. Instead, then, of the poor becoming poorer, the statistics prove that they are mounting rapidly into the comfortable middle class, comprising persons whose annual incomes amount to \$750 be remembered, possessed in 1880 a much greater purchasing power than they did thirty years before.

This is by no means the whole of the case made by Mr. MALLOCK in refutation of the current assertion that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. He goes on to show that not only has the number of the comfortable class increased at a rate out of all proportion to that of the rest of the community, but that the incomes of those who may be said to have been left behind in the almost incredible aggregate advance. It appears that during the first sixty years of this century the aggregate incomes of the working classes rose to such an extent that in the year 1860 it was equal (all deductions | diction in cases where the appeal for redress for the increase of population being made) to the income of all classes combined in the year 1800. A still more amazing fact owns the ship. . brought out by the statistics is that a result precisely similar has been since accom-The State Department was requested to | plished in one half of the time. In 1880 the aggregate income of the working classes was (all deductions for the increase of population being made) more than equal to the income of all classes in the year 1850. Thus, the working classes of the United Kingdom in 1860 were in precisely the same pecuniary position as the working classes of 1800 would have been had the entire wealth of

are in a better pecuniary position than their fathers would have been could they have plundered and divided between them the wealth of every rich and middle-class man in the kingdom at the time of the building of the Crystal Palace used for the first London Exhibition. Mr. MALLOCK points out that the wildest Socialist cannot possibly claim for the people more wealth than exists, no matter what revolution he might be able to accomplish. Yet, in point of fact, this miracle of redistribution has taken place twice in the course of three generations, not only without any attempt at revolution, but in consequence of the very institution against which the would-be revolutionists protest.

We may notice one other current fallacwhich Mr. MALLOCK has disposed of. In the minds of many persons a vague belief exists that there is in the United Kingdom a colos sal unoccupied class of luxurious and worth less persons. Now, it is true that the class described as "unoccupied" is stated in the British census at something like 55 per cent, of the whole number; and this figure certainly looks startling until we learn what it stands for. As a matter of fact we must deduct from it nearly all women. nearly all children under 15, nearly all nales over 65, all lunatics, all deaf and dumb persons, &c. By making such indispensable deductions we reduce the number of the unoccupied to 200,000; again, of these we find that more than 40,000 are men that have retired from business after their fifty-fifth year, and nearly 6,000 are pensioners about the same age. As a matter of fact, the number of males between 20 and 65 returned as "living on their own means" is not more than 92,000 in the whole United Kingdom, and a large number of these are men who have returned to England to live after having acquired fortunes in foreign countries.

These facts will be found hard nuts to crack by the popular agitators, who argue from the unfounded postulate that under the existing social and economic régime the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer.

The Cooperstown Lightning Accident.

Mr. HENRY C. BOWERS a brother of Mr. JOHN M. BOWERS, the well-known lawyer of this city, and Mr. WILLIAM KERNAN, Jr., a grandson of the late Senator FRANCIS KER-NAN of Utica, were killed by lightning while on the Otsego golf links, near Cooperstown, on Saturday afternoon.

It seems that they were engaged with others in a game of golf when a heavy thunder shower came up which drove most of the players and spectators into the club house. Messrs. Bowers and KERNAN, however, did not go in, but sought shelter from the rain under a tree. The tree was struck by lightning and both were instantly killed. Such is the account of the accident given by the lad who carried their golf sticks, who was himself standing only a short distance from the unfortunate players at the time when the thunderbolt fell.

If the lad's statement of what occurred be correct, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the tragic fate of these two gentlemen was due to their fatal selection of a spot under a tree as a place of shelter in a thunder storm. A large proportion of the deaths by lightning every summer occur in cases of persons standing under trees. Emphatic warnings against the danger of seeking protection in such a place during the prevalence of an electric storm are contained in almost every practical treatise on atmospheric electricity. The caution seems to be unheeded, however, by city people and country people alike; and again and again in the course of the season of thunder storms, the newspapers are called upon to record these distressing fatalities, which could probably have been avoided in most instances if the victims had only kept away from trees.

It is only a few weeks ago that there was a terrible accident by lightning in the South, in which one of the persons killed was Miss TILLMAN, a daughter of the Senator from Mr. MALLOCK reviews the growth of South Carolina. She was out with a riding wealth in Great Britain as it is disclosed in party, when it became necessary to stop under some trees at the roadside to adjust some part of the saddle. While one of the the popular view that the middle classes are gentlemen was occupied in doing what was needed the group were struck by lightning, the rich, while if their increase is compared and two of them never recovered consciousness. Here, however, the agency of the tree, in producing a fatal result, was not so

Probably Messrs. Bowers and Kernan would have escaped injury if they had kept on with their game of golf right out in the open. At all events that would have been a safer course than to get under a tree. An experienced mountain guide of our acquaintance, whose life is spent in a region where there are rousing thunder storms, and who has seen too many trees struck by lightning to like their neighborhood in a heavy shower, always makes it a point to rest at such times among bushes of moderate growth, if they can be found, some distance removed from trees of any height.

We are afraid that some lives are lost in consequence of a reluctance to take precautions against lightning lest they shall be regarded as indicative of a discreditable timidity. While a senseless fear of lightning, such as some women display at the slightest muttering of thunder on a summer's day, is to be earnestly deprecated, it is almost equally unwise to expose oneself to what are well-established dangers during the prevalence of a thunder storm.

In connection with this subject, it is interesting to note the present idea entertained by men of science in reference to the action of lightning. The air through which the electric discharge comes is likened to a plate of glass, and the lightning, to reach the a year or over, which incomes, it must also | earth, must break through this plate. The breaking is done by the preliminary action of what Prof. John TROWBRIDGE of Harvard calls "a disruptive pilot spark." This makes a hole in the air, through which rush the surgings or oscillations of electricity.

The Marion Incident at Callao.

The decision of the Navy Department to make no protest, at present, against the arrest and imprisonment, by the Peruvian authorities, of the steward of the cruiser working" class exhibit an enormous and Marion, is evidently well founded. The despatch of Commander J. G. GREEN to Washington, asking for instructions, was prudent; and, in fact, there is a recognized immunity of ships of war from local jurisfor wrongs done by persons on board must be made to the foreign Government that

But in the instance at Callao the offence charged was that of smuggling opium, and the arrest was made on shore, without encroaching on the ship. There was no contradiction, therefore, of the principle that the sovereign of the port cannot make an arrest on board the foreign vessel of war. On the other hand, the crew of such a ship cannot ignore the laws of the country; and even if the offence is not one against morals, but created solely by statutes, con-The answers to the circular letter to the the kingdom been placed in their hands; corning which a foreign sailor might be Consuls on this subject appear in Con- and, secondly, the working classes of so day ignorant, he is yet amenable to those laws

if he goes ashore and breaks them. The ship herself, in short, is exempt from legal processes, but a member of the crew cannot claim her protection if he has broken the

laws of the port. It is quite probable, however, that both the commander of the Marion, if she remains long at Callao, and our civil representatives in Peru, will see that there is no undue delay in trying the steward and no unwarranted severity in his treatment.

Weyler's Bloody Sunday.

It was a bloody Sunday in Havana. The Spanish butcher, WEYLER, chose it as the day for executions. It was not a battle in which he was the commander last Sunday. It was a slaughter house in which his help less victims were put to death.

We present again the despatch printed in resterday's SUN:

"Madnin, Sept. 13.—Captain General Weyler cables from Havana that fifty one insurgents who were con fined in the Cabaña fortress and Morro Castle wer

So WEYLER sends word to Spain that fifty-one "insurgents" who had been held in prison were shot. He has given orders for many Sunday executions during his seven months of service as Captain-General, but he "broke the record" upon this occasion. It has been his custom to select Sunday morning, and an early hour of it, as the time for inflicting the panalty of death upon the men whom he has doomed. Sunday is the Spanish day of blood. It is the day for bull fights in Spain, as it used to be the day for them at Havana before the war in Cuba gave Weyleran opportunity for something more sanguinary than a combat between a matador and a beast.

About sunrise of last Sunday morning the fifty-one prisoners, who are characterized as insurgents, were ordered out of their cells; they were ordered to turn their faces to the wall; the commander of the firing squad gave the signal with his sword; crack went the rifles of the soldiers as th bullets, volley upon volley, pierced the podies of the doomed.

It was the bloodiest Sunday morning for WEYLER since he became the successor of MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Whether the men who were executed had been insurgents, must remain unknown until their names and records can be obtained; certain it; s that hundreds of innocent persons and perhaps thousands of pacificos have been shot under WEY-LER's decrees. His decree of Feb. 16, 1896, provided for the trial by court martial and punishment by death of "persons who circulate news favorable to the rebellion, lirectly or indirectly, or who, by word or deed, seek to detract from the prestige of the Spanish army, or who, in any way, aid or abet the enemy." It may have been under this decree, which has often been enforced, that the executions of Sunday last

took place. How many of the men executed were prisoners of war, taken on the field of battle, cannot be told until we get information from those who were their friends or comrades; but certain it is that hundreds of such persons have been shot to death during the last half year, in violation of those laws of war that are respected by all civilized counries, and by every General who is deserving of an honorable name.

Whether any of the prisoners executed vere American citizens cannot yet be told; but it is certain that American citizens innocent of offence, but arrested under suspicion, have recently been confined in Morro Castle and the Cabaña fortress. If men entitled to the protection of this Government were among those who suffered death at Havana two days ago, we cannot entertain any doubt that Consul-General FITZHUGH LEE will perform his duty in the case, and will address something stronger than an ordinary remonstrance to WEYLER, toward whom he has heretofore manifested far more patience than can be regarded as desirable. Gen. LEE is a man of abundant loyalty and courage; and he is possessed of consular powers sufficient for the protection of the rights of American citizens in Cuba. Surely it cannot be that, in the exercise of those powers, he is restrained by the President who appointed him to office. If there was an inoffensive American among the fifty-one victims of Sunday, Gen. LEE is bound to make a demand which Spain must heed.

Is this WEYLER a madman as well as a dastard, and a ruthless savage? He has decreed carnage every day since he landed at Havana, but has never engaged in war, never drawn a sword in battle, never manifested any military ability. He is responsible for the murder of peaceful men, and of women and children, for the burning of insurgents' hospitals and their inmates, for deeds of horror innumerable which no one worthy to be called a soldier could ever perpetrate. His record in the present war has been worse than it was in the ten years' war in Cuba; worse, if that be possible, than it was during the war in the Philippines. It has been a most

infamous record, a monstrous one. His career in Cuba ought to be cut short, and that at once. He should not be permitted to issue the mandate for another bloody Sunday in Havana. He should receive a warning which he would be compelled to heed. For the honor of human nature his hand ought to be stayed. As for the rights of American citizens in Cuba, they should be vindicated, and that peremptorily, by such means and with such force as may be necessary. This Government cannot forever shirk duties the performance of which is one of the chief reasons for its existence.

An Albany despatch to the New York Times says that Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER, the Mayor of that town, is willing to take a nomination for Governor from the Buffalo Convention "and make the fight against BLACK on State issues, irrespective of any action the Convention may take on the national issues presented at

If Mr. THACHER gets and takes the nomination of a Convention supporting Repudiation, the only fight he will have on hand will be against the people of the State, who, without reference to party divisions, will bury his candidacy under a majority of 250,000 votes. If he accepts the Bryanite brand, he must be prepared to suffer the punishment due to the ally and partner of those who are seeking to bring ruin on the people of New York.

There seems to be considerable wonder in the National Association of Post Office Clerks as to who MALONEY is. MALONEY is the chap who telegraphed Mr. HEYAN the other day to come and see him and some twenty other postal derks at the Lincoln station. Of course, Mr. BRYAN went. He would have gone to see MALONEY even if the other clerks had not been on hand. Great enthusiasm on MALONEY's part. Speech by MALONEY. "On behalf of the National Association of Post Office Clerks," cried MALONEY, "I greet you, sir, as the true representative of Americanism." It doesn't appear that anybody but MALONEY gave MALONEY the job of greeting Mr. BRYAN, "You are regarded by the members of that association," continued MALONEY, with a trickling and heaving voice, as the man of America who stands for America and American institutions." Here emotion

nearly choked both Mr. BRYAN and MALONEY. The other members of the National Association are not aware that they re-BRYAN as MALONEY says they regard him, but what of it? MALONEY was oiling with the strong desire for speech. Hear "We believe that from the cedars of Nehim: braska to the bending pines of Maine, in the contest for the supremacy of American citizens, you will win." At this point both Mr. BRYAN

mournful cry. It is said that Orator MALONEY comes from Springfield and works in the Post Office there. Probably he is the thinker who writes the affecting editorial articles in the Springfield Re-publican on "Golden Rod," "Indian Summer," Autumn Musings in Agawam," and so on Clearly he is a poet, and he ought to compose songs for the true representative of Altgeldism

and MALONEY sob, and a yellow dog, just eject-

Silver bullion fell vesterday to less than 65 cents per ounce. At this price the bullion value of a silver dollar is just about 50 cents in gold, and no more,

JOHN M. PALMER is the youngest man who revendured eighty years of active life. - Utica Ob-

True, indeed. PALMER is a miracle of indusry, strength, and vitality. The history of a well-spent and happy career is visible in every

motion of his green old age.
But why say "endured"? He has not enlured it: he has enjoyed it all. As we have seen him at the head of his division, or his army corps, at the opening or in the deciding crises of mighty battles, there was nothing about him of he patience and inertia which form the characteristic of endurance. All was eagerness force, concentration, readiness, and

"That stern joy which heroes feel At formen worthy of their steel."

Three cheers for PALMER and BUCKNER rocs, soldiers, statesmen. Democrats! And then make certain the downfall of Repu ation and Anarchy by going and voting for Major McKinley, likewise a soldier without ear and without reproach.

If there is anything in the recent statement that the European powers are seriously onsidering the question of deposing Suitan ABDUL HAMID, it must be that they trace to his nfluence the anti-Christian frenzy that has made itself manifest in massacres here and there through his realm. Dr. HAMLIN, who lived 35 years in Turkey, under several sultans. declares that the present Caliph "came to the throne with an inveterate dislike to all Armenians who would not apostatize, and thus follow his example. He began his career by displacing them from office; many hundreds of them were in various offices of government. He next began to oppress their schools with new and vexatious requirements, and to spoil their school books by an absurd censorship." It is the spirit of the monarch, in short, according to this authority, that is finally responsible for the impunity with which the brutalities and outrages of his subjects have been perpetrated. Yet the removal of Annua Hamin is a step on which it may be hard to secure the agreement of the

A mail car is hurrying South to-day and another one is hurrying West, each charged with a solemn responsibility. The letter informing the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN that he has been nominated for President by the Populists is in one car, the letter informing the Hou, Thomas Epicycle Warson that he has been nominated for Vice-President by the Populists is in the other. A big load for the strongest mail car to carry. Can the wheels bear up under the strain? Will not the bottoms of the cars fall in? The brain of the Hon, WILLIAM VENTUS ALLEN of Nebraska and the brain of the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina have been at work long and earnestly upon these notifications. Mr. BRYAN would be just as happy if his letter shouldn't reach him, while Mr. Warson has cried and even howled for his letter for nearly two months. So different are the minds even of statesmen who stand upon the same plane of greatness. It is likely enough that Mr. BRYAN will take but grudging notice of his letter, whereas his assoclate on the noble roll of honor of the Populists will hurl back his answer, rejoicing and defiant, until all the teeth of all the winds of heaver

All close students of the Hon. TOMTOM Warson must have noticed that he is full of music, although it sounds jangled, out of tune, and harsh this fail. The Atlanta Constitution communicates the gratifying intelligence that when he first came to Thomson, a penniless young man," he had "a well-beloved fiddle" with him, and "as he drew the bow across the strings, the instrument seemed to speak to him of home and old acquaintances and better days." The reference to better days is obscure. When can Mr. WATson have had better days and more fun in them than he is having now? His voice possesses the air for a good part of the day and evening, and if he has any lonely and silent hours he can still while them away by playing the airs of his not too remote boyhood. The only trouble with his musical outfit seems to be that he has a deepscated reluctance about playing second fiddle.

RENOMINATE GOOD JUDGES.

The Supreme Court Vacancies in the Sec and dudicial District From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburgh is the peer of any man in the United States whose duties are judicial. He has been one of several men who have made, and kept, the Su preme bench of this district illustrious for character, capacity, and high courage and virtue in the public interest. In his judicial duties he succeeded his own father, whose rank among jurists was high, clear, and strong. Any intention, anywhere entertained, to deprive th people of this district of the service of Judge lirown, merely because political divisions or pa tisan or personal greed tempt to the effort, should be regarded as a public outrage of which the success would be a public calamity.

Nor is Justice Clement without excellent and attractive qualities. As the chief of the City Court, before its incorporation with the S preme Court, he won the respect of the bar and of the community. Since his elevation in rank he has maintained and increased that respect. The manifest advantage to the people of continuing him in his work need not in detail be remarked. Then, too, W. W. Goodrich has made already

an acceptable Judge. He has given proofs of the activity, the learning, and the impartiality of his mind. He has demonstrated that the honorable and effective career which he maintained at the bar was an admirable preparation for the honors and responsibilities which have become the merited crown of his professional life. Two of these Judges are Democrats and one is Republican.

These three men should be named for the full elective term by all of the political parties competing for partisan awards in this district. This is especially the case because judgeships should not be partisan awards at all. The conviction that they should not be is felt by upright citizens everywhere.

Li Interested in Genuine American Ludies

From the Toronto Globe.
Wissipro. Sept. 9. - When Li Hung Chang was in this city there was shown to him a picture of a gathering of Indians, with terpees, at which he gazed long "Are there any good-looking Indian ladies?" he

The reporter assured him there were, though he admitted they were rare, and Dr. Horsey asked the in-terpreter to inform his Excellency that he had wired Lifett. Gov. Mackintosh of the Northwest Territories. and would arrange to show the Viceroy a band of Canadian redskins.

anadian redskins.

"Will there be some great Indian ladies in the sarty?" the Earl asked, and was told there would be. as well as a number of pappooses. The Issue in the Buffalo Convention,

From the Syrucuse Courier (Dem.).

There is more than the question of expediency involved in the action of the Buffalo Convention: the honor and consistency of the Democratic party in the rouse-shind greatest blate in the Union is in the THE REYAN GAME OF BLUFF.

Veteran Observer Surveys the Whole estern Field and Predicts an El cteral Majority of 100 for McKintey and Hobart. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The persistency with

which the men who have charge of the various interviewing and buncombe bureaus of the Popocrats claim the entire West and solid South for Mr. Bryan, is well calculated to stagger very many intelligent people who ought to know that the claim is beyond the range of probability, ed from the freight department, utters a long. if not possibility. While well-informed soundmoney men set it down as part of the juggle programme to elect Bryan by what is known in connection with certain fraudulent business en terprises as the kiting process, the apparent earnestness and good faith which characterize these sweeping claims is nevertheless disquieting to patriotic citizens, who would look upon Bryan's success as an almost irreparable disaster to the country. It is time to puncture this preposterous trick. A moment's consideration will expose their fallacy, and at the same time lisclose the reason why they are so constantly put forward from so many different quarters in o many different guises with such an air of incere conviction.

The reason is this: To be elected, Bryan actually requires the electoral votes of pretty nearly the whole West in addition to the solid South. To admit the possibility of securing less by not vehemently claiming all from the outset, would be to give away instantly the entire game. There are some things that are now positively known about this extraordinary camp one of the points already determined is that the New England and Eastern States, together with Delaware and Maryland, will be solidly for Mr. McKinley. No sane person contends that there is any doubt about Onio's giving her electoral vote to her own citizen, the man she has recently twice chosen for Governor by very large majorities. These States, which are now conceded to McKinley, cast a total of 151 elec-toral votes, viz.: Maine 6, New Hampshire 4, Vermont 4, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 4 Connecticut 6, New York 36, New Jersey 10, Pennsylvania 32, Delaware 3. Maryland 8, and Ohio 23, The vote of these sure McKinley States exceeds by three the aggregate vote o the solid South, which, excluding Maryland and Delaware, is only 148.

For effect in the West, where their only chance now lies, the pretence of a fight will be kent up in the East, upon which Bryan is now threatening again to descend. In his forthcoming tour hereabout, despatches will go back setting forth in glowing colors the powerful effect his speeches and attitudinizing are having on the farmers and downtrodden poor of the moribund East; whereat the Popocrate of the prairie States are expected to brace up to renewed energy in the battle for bread and the 50-cent dollar. This is apparently the only purpose of Bryan's present itinerary, aside from the overmastering desire to feed his vanity, and the incidental design to pass through the State of North Carolina, hoping, doubtless, there to adjust differences past the help of the local political doctors and smooth the road to much-desired fusion, which is absolutely necessary to give him any chance of success. There is a screw loose somewhere in the Popocrat machinery down there which threatens to give the State to the Republicans. There is likewise something sinister and mysterious about the interviews and other manifestations of Senator Marion Butler, the Populist boss, which appears to require the particular attention just now of Mr. Bryan in person.

But whatever its purpose, whatever reflected effect it is expected to have out West, all effort in the East by Bryan, or by whomsoever made. will meet with no reward whatever other than to satisfy the mere curiosity of gaping crowds. Bryan has been seen, heard, and measured. It is now practically undisputed by the political experts that the States named are irrevocably fixed in the sound-money column. Vermont settled the question of their status, but if comulative testimony is required Maine will furnish It to-day. So, then, we know the outside limit of Bryan's possibilities in the struggle for elecoral votes, a struggle which he is making with all the wind, muscle, and energy of which he is master. There are other States just as sure for McKinley, but it is the Bryan claims that are under consideration. Conceding to him everything claimed by the

elastic Faulkner and other artful dodgers engaged in the necessary work of putting confidence into the Western fight-that is, the solid South and the entire West, excluding Ohio-we find that Mr. Bryan's total would then only reach 200 votes, a safe enough majority, to be sure, yet only 72 m ore than is necessary. all this "clean sweep," the magnitude of which is impressively dwelt upon by swelling throats, Bryan would yet fall far behird the majority sota he is defeated, without taking into acreceived by Mr. Cleveland in 1892, for among then roting for Cleveland were New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Maryland. Cleveland's election was indeed a "clean sweep," a veritable landslide. Under the changed conditions now existing, the loss of these Democratic States is a great handicap at the outset; it is, in fact, fatal to Bryan's chances. That is why Republican strongholds ike Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, and all the West, which is naturally Republican, are claimed for Bryan with such vociferous unanimity by the talking Popocrats. They must secure pretty much all of them to win; any considerable break in the line would throw Bryan out of the race.

Let us further analyze the situation, to make perfectly clear the flimsy grounds on which Bryan's success is predicated. The electoral colleges include 447 votes, and 224 of them will elect the President. Of the total, as we have said. It is now undisputed that McKinley has already secure 151 votes in the twelve States named, leaving a balance of 296 votes from thirty-three

States, a.	Helnimed b	il R	ryan, n	s fol	lows:	
State.	Electoral 1	Tote.	State.		Electoral 1	
Virginia		. 12	lows		*******	***
	min		Minnes	ota	******	OSAN
	olinanniio		Kanasa		****** *****	
South Car	dina		Nehen			- 10
			North 1	in it out	A	1 3
Florida			Secretary	M. M. 171	B	- 8
Alabama			South 1	Dako	a.,,,,,,,,,,	- 1
			Montan	n		. \$
	(Colorac	0		- 4
Louisiana		· M	Wyomi	ng	*********	- 0
		. 10	Utali			. 8
Arkansas.		. н	Idaho		**********	
		1.8	Washin	gton.		- 4
Kentucky		1.1	Oregon.			- 12
Missouri	***********	4.4	Californ	ala		- 3
Indiana		- 15	Nevada		**********	2
Hinois,	**********	24	220000000000	*****	**********	- 41
Michigan .		14	Total			
Wisconsin	**********	12				189

I have taken pains to set out this list of States so that the eye may grasp in all its details the extent of the Bryan claims as embodied in the territory of the "solid South and entire West." Whatever votes he gets in the electoral college he must secure from the States in the above list. It is a moral certainty that he will fail in a large number of them.

in the two elections previous to the Presidential campaign of 1892 the Republican party, then in power at Washington, was overwhelmingly defeated all over the country. The Democrats carried the House by a large majority, retained control of all the Democratic States, and captured many Republican States. But, notwithstanding these signal losses, which were explained away as having occurred in years," the Republicans sought to stem the tide and refilect Harrison in 1892. But the logic of events was against them; the trend of reals events was against them; the trend of public opinion, having set in with irresistible momentum in the opposite direction, could not b swayed and reversed in one short campaign; Cleveland's success was inevitable as a natural sequence of preceding events. He not only held most of the States gained in 1800 and 1891, but carried others.

There is a parallel between the campaign of 1802 and the present one which is very striking, although the conditions are exactly reversed. Cleveland's spiendal majority has been frittered away; the victorious Democracy of 1890, 1891. and 1802 is now in a hopeless minority in all the great castern and Western States. It has lost the confidence of the American neople for various reasons, which THE SUN, as a matter of duty, has pointed out from time to time as occasion offered. Since Cleveland was elected the great Demogratic State of New York has been carried twice by the Republicans by majorities that daze one to contemplate. New Jersey and Connecticut have been lost; Mary- | in the United States at a very high price.

land, West Virginia, little Delaware, and even rock-ribbed Kentucky have slipped out of the Democratic leash. Illinois and Wisconsin have resumed their natural places in the Republican household by startling majorities. Eccentric Kansas has been redeemed from the blighting grip of Populism. Michigan, which cast five of her fourteen electoral votes for Cleveland, has been recaptured by 80,000 plurality. And so with others. The change in the last three elections has been phenomenal. The Republicans have captured everything in sight. In 1894 they secured the House by a considerable majority, although Democrats knew that the hated Czar Reed would in consequence again become Speaker. This radical change in political conditions meant something. It meant as much or more than the change from Republicanism to Democracy in 1890, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be less permanent. The wave has not receded; on the contrary, it has gathered in volume since 1893.

It is no more possible suddenly to stop and roll back this resistless tide on an ephemeral leaus like the essentially false one of free silver, than It was to stay the career of victorious Democ. racy in the campaign of 1892, handleapped hough it was by a weak candidate, with the dishonest appeal for a Force bill and to see. donal prejudice. Great claims were put forth for Harrison during the progress of the canvass, as sweeping as those we hear now from Bryan's strikers; many very intelligent Republicans were confident to the last of his reflection. Yet he received only 145 electoral votes out of a total of 421. McKinley is thousands of votes stronger in his own party than Harrison was in 1892. He has no Republican enemies, whereas Harrison was knifed by a large faction of dissatisfied Republicans. McKinley is respected and esteemed by all, and is as popular as islaine was with the tariff Republicans, who form the mass of that party. It is therefore very doubtful if the free silver appeal will draw awny from him very many Republican votes, especially in a year when they see success ahead. He will have the soldier vote almost in its entirety, which was not all for Harrison by any

means. In addition, he will receive directly the votes of thousands of sound-money Democrats all over the country, but especially in the large cities, who are unalterably opposed to the free-silver heresy. The unanimity of the Ger-man vote in all sections for the Republican candidate is remarkable. In 1892 the Germans of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other centres, as well as the German farmers all over the Western States, voted almost solidly for Cleveland. It was, this vote that gave him both Illinois and Wisconsin. It was the return of this vote which gave back those States to the Republicans by such decisive majorities. The Germans are intelligent and patriotic, and consequently are firm believers in sound money, money which is money the world over. The attitude of the German leaders and rank and file, as we see it here in New York, is their attitude throughout the West. It is very significant that the Popocrate make no claims regarding the Germans. Bryan will not secure 10 per cent of the German vote. Thus rapidly are specifically noted some of

the more influential causes that will determine the result of the election in many of the Western States against Bryan. McKinley is far more likely to have a majority of the Western electoral vote than Bryan. There is not a possibility that Bryan can carry the States of Michigan and Wisconsin; they are as certain to vote for McKinley as New York. So is West Virginia. The loss of these 32 votes at once reduces Bryan's aggregate possible vote to 264. If he cannot carry Michigan and Wisconsin, it is almost equally certain that he will lose the neighboring Republican States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, in all of which, except perhaps the last, the German and sound-money Democrats will throw a heavy vote. Vague claims are made of Republican defections among the farmers of these States, but nothing tangible is shown or known, whereas the Democratic bolters are everywhere pointed out by name and boldly go on record, and their number is legion. The Democratic defection in Chicago alone will defeat Bryan in Illinois. Considering this fact and the vast natural Republican maforities to be overcome in all these States it is improbable that Bryan can carry any one of them. Even the glib Faulkner admire that the race is a doubtful one in Kentucky, and the Republicans positively claim it. It is asserted with a good deal of plausibility that the vote of Palmer and Buckner in Kentucky will exceed Bryan's and Sewall's. If it is half as much, McKinley will carry the State by 30,-

But a glance at the foregoing table shows count his dubious chances in India; Kentucky, North Carolina, the Dakotas, and several other slippery States, to say nothing of Washington and Oregon, the last having been carried by the Republicans since this silver fight began. Taking into account the healthy condition of the Republican campaign, its thorough organization, the watchful energy with which the leaders are conducting all its details, the personal strength and dignity of its candidate, together with the rightcousness of its cause in this contest against the free-silver propaganda, little doubt is left of the result on the 3d of November. It is entirely within the probabilities that McKinley will have more than 100 majority of the electoral vote.

The Next President.

The editor of the Jersey Jamjar, with that superior wisdom or which every rural editor is present, stood on the curbstone in front of his palatial office. etting the cool air permeats the aforesaid wis when the local photographer passed by with his camera going toward the railroad station. "Ah, there!" saluted the editor. "Whence goest?"

"I go," returned the photographer, "to take a plo-ture of the next President of the United States." ourse it will be a picture of the man you want elected," said the editor, who was opposed politically

telected, said the cultor, who was opposed politically to the photographer.

"No, sir: it will be a picture of the next President."
The cultor was getting rather wrought up.
"Will you guarantee it?" he asked.

"Til put up my check for \$500 that it will be the correct picture," responded the photographer.
The cultor scratched his dime of thought. The editor scratched his dome of thought. "I'm not very flush," he said, "but I'll give you on

that guarantee \$200 for a cut of the picture to print It looked like a cinch for the editor, and seven men If looked like a cinen for the editor, and seven to d the photographer he was a plumb lifted, but he drew up a contract for the editor to sign binding the to pay \$200 for the cut, the photographer guarantee ing it to be correct. Then he started on for the train-

"Get that cut back here in time for Sunday's paper." called the editor. "Guess not," responded the photographer, "There's nothing in this contract about when I am to take the picture. I can't take it until after election, of course,

under my guarantee, and you ought to know it. Then the scrap began, and at last accounts all of that end of New Jersey was taking sides.

Princess Helene of Montenegro.

From the London Laily News.

I have had the honor of meeting frequently at less tinje and elsewhere the flancée of the Prince of Naples. She is of striking beauty, with large dark eyes, masses of blue-black hair, and a dazzing traneyes, masses of blue-black hair, and a darging lies to harrent complexion; but her greatest charm lies to her expression. She is of a very lively temperatural, and possesses many accomplishments. She speaks English, French, and German with great fluency and an excellent accent; she plays the plane and par and shoots, of course, to perfection. She is very 100 ular among her father's subjects, who often make her a vehicle fur their petitions and grievances.

Dors Albert Edward Scratch His Brad! Tyon the London Figur

Some one has been protesting against the chaseoping of royally and the subsequent exhibit the photographs on the ground that in our series the Prince of Wales is represented a to his royal brad. The cinematoscop relax has explain that "the movement referred to it of momentary blacing of the hand fothe ear, by to brash away an intrusive fly. Loyal self-the Crown will now be able to sleep reveal their beds without being haunted by the I thought that the heir apparent could, under a tion as stratching his head.

Who Owns This Titlan! From the Academy of Sept. It is announced that one of Titian's masserdees.
"The Rape of Europa," which was originally printed for Philip II of Spain, has been sold to a purchaser